separately, the extra copies will not be sent. POSTAGE. The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mailed for one year, is as follows:

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Political.

Douglas on the Tariff. Such has been the intensity of public feeling on the people of America cannot perpetually neglect their dearest interest for the sake of the everlast-

Among the many subjects which must reportance. Upon judicious and wise commercial regulations must depend in a large measure the prosperity of every branch of national labor. To secure such regulations demands an amount of both theoretic and practical sense in the states few words: merce the world has been long and obstinately in error; but in this, as most other matters, it has 2. He will carry out the Constitution, as his been making very distinct progress. The United States was the first to adopt the principles of free the States, as asserted by Massachusetts and Iltrade—in practice, however, but partially. England and France have followed our example in accepting the principle, and have advanced far more certainly and surely in practice. This is not to be wondered at when we consider the position 4. He would have it provided by law, that the and surroundings of these nations. Our govern- clause of the Constitution which guarantees that ment, resting purely on the popular will is nec- he citizens of each State shall be entitled to all

well established monarchies. Besides this, our utter infatuation on the negro would doubtless insist on giving the negro voter of Massachusetts all the privileges and immunithis question, as to enable the friends of the ties of citizenship in Kentucky. bounty or protective system to exercise an undue | 5. He is not willing for the policy of the Govweight on these questions. Our rights have been ernment to be fixed by the decisions of the Suinvaded while we slept. The old, false dogmas of the protectionists have been again and again thrust upon the country, and under Republican rule bid fair to triumph. That triumph, we un hesitatingly assert, will be as short-lived and dis- 6. He does not think that the Union is disastrous to the party as their negro policy. The solved, maintaining that the Confederacy is inlatter is based upon a desire to gain a sectional dissoluble. advantage; the former upon a desire to win special 7. He holds that the action of the people of and unjust privileges and bounties for particular classes. The very objects that underlie such movements forbid their acceptance in a free thorities. equally in the benefits of government. The odious distinctions made and the unjust bounties country of the Government of the Confederate States which may be at variance with the laws or policy of the Government at Washington paid, by the system of protection, can never be will be treated as "insurrectionary and revoluborne by freemen; nor can the commercial policy tionary." of such a system be sustained for a moment be-fore enlightened man. The whole system is take care that the laws of the government over

neous in principle as a fanatical measure. When the time comes for refighting this ques. the ports of the seceded States." tion before the people, these positions will be made clear, and the subject thoroughly discussed.

In the meantime, it is gratifying to see that there

The power confidence states.

11. "THE POWER CONFIDED TO ME [him] WILL BE USED TO HOLD, OCCUPY, AND POSSESS [retake] THE PROPERTY are minds which comprehend already that the next conflict on this subject will not stop short TO THE GOVERNMENT." with a simple defense. The war next time will be carried into Africa. The people of the Northwest will ultimately settle this question, and settle it finally. It is an utter impossibility for the great agricultural, commercial and consuming people of the North-west, to submit to this restrictive system, and suffer themselves to be taxed.

It leaves no chance for peace but in the unconstitution if sanctioned by the legislatures or conventions of twenty-seven States.

There is not a word in it from which the patriotic and peace-loving friend of his country can derive consolation. strictive system, and suffer themselves to be taxed millions annually to fatten the manufacturing investigation. When that investigation is made, would not blush in shame if he were capable of let our Eastern masters rest assured that we shall thinking that they ought to hesitate in their acrend their rotten chains like pack thread. The tion, but there is no man worthy to enjoy liberty North-west will not only not pay tribute to any part of this Confederacy, but will demand such a policy as will give free trade with the whole Conent, and in the end with the whole world. On The address will be read with care and attenthis question, in the future, the New England tion by the people of the border slaveholding rds of the loom, and the Pensylvania iron- States. South and have in their aid all the prejudice of their section. The war will be one where "Greek will meet Greek." We rather long for the battle to come which shall establish an enlightened and liberal commercial policy for America, and free the North-west from her present tributary position North. It wil

Opinions of the Press Upon the In-

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The inaugural of President Lincoln appears in our columns this morning. We are inclined to think, from its clumsy and awkward construction of Kentucky with wisdom and courage equal to the sentences and want of literary excellence, that it emergency!-Louisville Conrier. is a labored composition. We see traces of the author of the silly and senseless speeches from cago platform of the Republican party, which good judgment and correct policy would have carefully excluded from it. It shows that Mr. Lincoln's thoughts are upon his party and his other of those Institutions. Hence it is not at all party creed-how the former may be preserved singular that the warmest ties of regard and them so provide ently in the foreground.

is with stern facts and realities that we have now Asylum, has no superior in point of qualification to deal, rather than with metaphysical disputes. for the position he has so long occupied with honor The friends of compromise and Union will find to himself, with credit to the State and advantage little or nothing to rejoice over in the Message. to those afflicted persons who have been com It speaks the views not of conservative Republimitted to his care. Dr. A. has in every county cans, but of the radicals-of the Chase and Gree- friends who will never forget his kind attentions ley stamp, who are opposed to all compromise. to their relatives, and especially is this the case There is, it is true, a faint approval of a National in Cass county. Those friends will learn with Convention to amend the Constitution; but he sorrow that a scheme is matured at Indianapolis says nothing of what his friends would do in that to remove Dr. Athon from his position in the Inbody to bring about a pacification. There is a same Asylum, for the awful sin of being a Demoshorter way to amend the Constitution than that crat. No other crime is laid to his charge of a Convention-much shorter-but he approves Democratic Trustees have never thought that the longer method. The fact that he advocates no general principle of compromise or pacification, a measure which is imperatively demanded at has been for years Superintendent of the Asylum the present time, is most disheartening, especially for the Deaf and Dumb, notwithstanding be has to the friends of the Union in the border slave always been known to be an opponent of the States, who have relied upon the hope that he Democratic party, and Democratic Trustees could would take some tangible ground which they have removed him at any time, had they thought could maintain at home against the secessionists.

He indicates very decidedly his sentiments to the management of those Institutions. It is left be for coercion of the South. It is plainly inti- for men, who profess to be governed by more mated that he will consider it his duty to collect philanthropic principles than they accord to Demthe revenue in the seceding States, enforce the ocrats, to engage in a work of proscription which laws there, and hold occupy and possess the forts will excite in the hearts of fair men of all parties and property belonging to the General Govern | the most supreme contempt for its advocates, it ment in those States. The wisdom of a policy is to be judged by its fruits. We religiously believe that if this programme is carried out, it will Senator from this District, in a caucus of Repubdrive every border slave State from the Union, bring on sanguinary civil war with all the South- of excluding all Democrats from the management

humanity will stand aghast. effect of Mr. Lincoln's force programme. Its the removal of Dr. Athon as a great publ impolicy, madness and blindness can not be too amity, and would remember Mr. DeHart to his strongly condemned. We trust that the "current sorrow as long as he resides in this county. Mer of events and experience" to which he alludes, of all parties here would condemn such a course. will induce him to abandon the idea of coercion. The Democracy always elected a part Republi for otherwise the nation will be plunged into ir- cans on each Board, and no one has an objection retrievable ruin. Sagacious men of all parties to the Republicans having a majority now. Let

but would be an aggravation of all our ills. We fear the message will have a very unhappy supplies, or poor relations who need places.

We hope that better counsels will prevail, an will tend, in fact, to precipitate the crisis. We have the most painful evidence in this inaugural that Mr. Lincoln is not a statesman; that he has Republicans who had hoped for more honorable not the least conception of that character, and things of the representatives of their party .- Lothat the destinies of our country, at this critical gansport Pharos. period in its history and fortunes, have been committed to one incompetent to hold them. It is

-The a ldress, as we understand it, proposes, so far as enforcing the laws is concerned, to leave ored and eight slaves the present status untouched, and favors, with restand Mr. Lincoln, instead of contemplating the recapture of the forts and other impossible any one can. The demand on them now is more achievements, to adopt essentially the line of ac- than they can supply. They collect rent tion pursued by Mr. Buchanan, with the assur- promptly and in advance.

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ance that "current events and experience" may induce him to modify or change even that. This is our understanding of the address; and this, if not everything we could desire, as we own it is we were tempted to fear. And such we think must be the judgment of every reflecting and candid patriot. But we have neither time nor space to discuss the address this morning .- Louisville Journal.

-All we have to say is that it will sadly disap point those who hoped that Mr. Lincoln would 25 cents. take a conservative position in his address.—New Albany Ledger. -THE PRESIDECT'S INAUGURAL. - Elsewhere

we print a full report of the inaugural address of President Lincoln. No public document for years has been looked for with so much anxiety by the people, for all have felt that the momentous question of PEACE or WAR was to be decided by it.

And as the lightning yesterday bore the words we print as they fell from the lips of the President, to every town and city in the country, millions of freemen heard them with such feelings the slavery question, since the organization of a as only the patriot can experience at the ansectional party, that all other national questions nouncement that one section of his country is to have been more or less lost sight of. For weal meet another section in battle's stern array, that or woe, that question will soon be settled. In brother must meet brother with sword and bayosome form it must be settled. Union or no Union, net, and that our fair fields and beautiful plains

engage the attention of our people, will be that of the tariff. To a civilized and trading people, their commercial system is of the very first im-

man, such as no other single subject requires.
Upon this subject of the laws of trade and com-

ould doubtless insist on giving the negro voter

based upon injustice to the great mass of the which he presides shall be faithfully executed in community; and is at the same time utterly erro- "ALL THE STATES." 10. He will collect all duties and imposts "

It leaves no chance for peace but in the uncon ditional submission, humilliation, shame, degraonopolists of the East. Their interests are too dation, and slavery of the seceded States; and ase to suffer it to pass without a thorough not only is there no man in those States that

nongers will no longer have to contend with the It will teach them the hopelessness, the folly,

It will do more to fire their hearts, than all that Southern writers have penned or South-

ern orators spoken.

It will dissipate the hopes of the sanguine, clear the doubts of the undecided, and nerve all Kentucky with wisdom and courage equal to the

ringfield to Washington—in the ill taste which roduced, almost in the commencement of the the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane which address, an allusion to an extract from the Chi have been built and sustained by a cheerfull and the latter carried out-when he thus brings friendship have been created in the hearts of hundreds of citizens of Indiana for the humane The general character of the message is not conceived in a happy spirit, neither is it appropriate or judicious. The discussion of the abstract right of secession is preposterous and idle, for it.

Dr. Athon, Superintendent of the Insane

ern States, from Delaware to Texas. It will de-stroy the Union permanently, beyond any pros-to the hands that work in the kitchen. It will pect of reconstruction. It will inflict upon the not be an agreeable task for Mr. DeHart to meet country calamities and miseries which will make some of his Republican friends of Cass county our era memorable in history, and from which after his vote or influence has aided in removing Dr. Athon from his present position in the Insan Nothing is more certain than that will be the Asylum. Such Republicans would justly regard

long since made up their minds that coercion is them select men of character, who will look to not to be thought of-that it is no remedy for, competency and not politics-citizens who do not have an ax to grind in the shape of furnishing which separates it from the North, and render a that there will be a sufficient number of honora solution of our difficulties more difficult; that it | ble Republican Senators and Representatives

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY .- The Secretary evident that we must rely upon Mr. Lincoln having good advisers, or the most terrible disasters will overtake us.—Cin. Enquirer.

State of New Jersey on Wednesday last presented to the Legislature an abstract of the State census. The total population is 672,024. Of these 644,080 are whites, 24,936 are free col-

spect to remedial measures, the assembling of a National Convention. In other words, we under-Smith, real estate agents, can rent their houses if

publican Administration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT. Abraham Lincoln, President of the Northern onfederation, was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His ancestors, belonging to the society of Friends, originally settledin Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Virginia, and subsequently settled in Kentucky, where the subject of this memoir was first introduced on the stage of life. Mr. Lincoln, imbued with the wandering proclivities of his ancestry, soon remained for fourteen years. He here received a limited education. In 1830 our subject removed to Illinois. Shortly afterwards he served as captain in a regiment of volunteers in the war against Black Hawk. After sustaining a defeat, and subsequently engaged in practice at Spring-field; although still devoting great attention to politics, serving as Whig elector in several Presilental elections. He was elected to Congress in 1849, and served three years, distinguishing himself by his pertinacity in sustaining the Wilcess of Gen. Scott. In 1849 he was defeated by he is a moderate Republican. Gen. Shields for the United States Senatorship, and again 1855 by Judge Trumbull. In 1856 Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont elec-

Douglas for the Senatorship. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, VICE PRESIDENT. in Paris, Oxford county. Maine, on the 27th of his opponents in the advocacy of his opinions, p the Twenty ninth Congress; was a member of the During a part of Mr. Polk's Administration h House of Representatives of the State Legisla-ture, in 1847, and elected to the United States partment. Like many other prominent Northern He was re-elected for six years, July 25, 1851, resigned his seat in the Senate and being inaugu- Administrations. The Territorial question bei rated as Governor on the same day. On the 16th the chief one at issue, he became identified with of the same month he was re-elected as United the Republican party soon after its organization, essarily more prompt to accept reforms and more wavering in their support, than the old and more wavering in their support, than the old and several States, shall be enforced. As he differs office of Governor, February 20 1857. Mr. Hamprominent part in its conventions, State and naprominent part in its con from the Dred Scott decision on this subject, he lin was formerly a Democrat, but prior to his tional. He was a delegate from the State at election as Governor of Maine he changed his large to the Chicago Convention, and constitu

WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE. twenty-one he established himself at Auburn, in the profession of the law, and soon acquired a lucrative and extending practice. Early in his public and professional life he traveled in the Southern slave States, and is supposed to have Republicans. formed at that time the opinions and principles hostile to slavery, to which he has since given expression. To a greater degree than is known of Edward Bates was born on the 4th of September 1 the State, as well as a legislative body. In 1834, ing a very small estate and a large family.

tion that he was re-elected in 1855. this bereavement, in 1820, young Chase was found at the seminary at Worthington, Ohio, then conducted by the venerable Bishop Philander ments under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and New Hampshire, and shortly after resumed his studies in Dartmouth College, Hanover, where he graduated in 1826. He shortly after commenced the call was made for volunteers to march for Norstudy of law in the city of Washington, under the guidance of the celebrated William Wirt, then Attorney General of the United States. He sus-

Northumberland county, his father died, while 1858, by Harvard College. Some years before he Simon was yet a boy. In 1817, he came to Har had been honored with the same degree by Shurtrisburg and bound himself as an apprentice to the leff College, Illinois. printing business to James Peacock, who is still a resident of Harrisburg, and one of its most worthy and respected citizens. During this time he won the regard and esteem of Mr. Peacock and all his fellow workmen by his correct deportment, his in- flag at the head of its columns: dustry, intelligence and faithfulness. His days

were devoted to labor and his nights to study. tors! The Constitution as it is!" Having completed his apprenticeship he went to Washington City, and was employed as a journeyman printer. In 1824, though scarcely of competent age, he had attained such a position and wrote to the Tribune; in the Congressional District-proposed to nominate him for Congress, an honor which he ries themselves, appeared concurrently almost promptly declined, as interfering with the enter- certain to secure the non extension of slavery prise in which he was then engaged. He was ap thereto, even in the absence of Congressional prooffice which he filled creditably and acceptably during Gov. Shultz's term; and in 1821, unsolicited, now far less than it has been, while the practicahe was appointed by Gen. Jackson as a visitor to bility of enacting it appears to have receded into West Point, a compliment, at that time, tendered the vague future. Now, therefore, we are willing only to most prominent citizens. To no single man to compromise and take half our right, rather than within her borders is Pennsylvania more indebted | continue a controversy from which we can anticifor her great system of public improvement and pate no good, but apprehend great evil. public instruction. Nor did he hesitate to invest his own means, when prosperity and fortune dawned upon him, in enterprises of great public importance. In 1834 he originated and carried to A Test Question for President Lincoln .successful completion the Harrisburg, Mount Joy Hon, A. B. Rowan of Louisiana, Hon, Martin J. and Lancaster Roilroad, surmounting difficulties | Crawford of Georgia, and Hon. John Forsyth of and prejudices which would have appalled and Alabama, have been appointed by the Southern paralyzed a man of ordinary energy and determination. In 1838 he was nominated for Congress. ton and settle, if possible, the difficulties which but declined. He was engaged in public enter- exist between the two Governments in relation to prises from which he would not permit himself to the distribution of public property. twenty-seven consecutive years. So that about do this, and he stultifies himself and his party. the year 1854, he was at the same time President of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, President of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, Senator Lane, who resigned his position at West and Cashier of the Middletown Bank, besides be- Point, some time since, has received a commission

Sketches of the Members of the Re- sitions, he performed the duties of them all satisfactorily and successfully.

The State of Maryland will be represented in the Lincoln Cabinet by Judge Montgomery Blair, who resides at Montgomery Castle, near Silver Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland. Judge Blair is a son of Francis P. Blair, well known in Gen. Jackson's time. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practiced law in St. Louis, was made Judge, and was appointed by President Pierce one of the Judges of moved to Spencer county, Indiana, where he rethe Court of Claims, from which place he was removed by President Buchanan. Judge Blair is now in the prime of life and mental vigor, and there is no man south of Pennsylvania who is more devoted to republicanism, or who is more popular among the radical Republicans all over in 1832, for the Legislature. he was elected to the North and West. He is son-in-law of the late that body for the three succeeding terms by the Whig party. During his term he studied law, brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., Congressman elect

from the St. Louis district. C. B. SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Mr. Smith is well known in Indiana, and is re puted to be possessed of a vigorous intellect and considerable administrative tact and ability. He mot Proviso, in connection with Seward, Chase, has been in Congress, and was Commissioner & Co., and his opposition to the Mexican war. Mexican claims. In regard to his political faith In 1848 he supported the nomination of Gen. it is not certain that he has made any decisive Taylor, and in 1852 was very active for the suc- declaration, but it is very generally presumed that

GIDEON WELLES, POSTMASTER GENERAL. Mr. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, is the toral ticket. He was first, however brought in Northern Postmaster General. Mr. Welles has public notice by his memorable campaign against been for upwards of thirty years a leading politician in Connecticut, and for much of that time has been connected, directly and indirectly, with the Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice President, was born exhibiting evidences of unquestionable hostility t public press, wielding a partisan pen, and always August, 1809; is a lawyer by profession; was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to office of Postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van 1840, was elected a Representative to the Buren's Administration, and left the office soon Twenty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to after the election of Gen Harrison, in 1840. Senate, May 26, 1848, for four years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield.

Jake many disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri com which breach was still further increased. He was re-elected for six years, July 25, 1851, promise, which breach was still further increased and elected Governor of Maine, January 7, 1857, by the Kansas policy of the Pierce and Buchanan politics and attached himself to the Republican one of the committee to proceed to Springfield party.

with official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential electors. Nor Mr. Seward was born in Orange county, in the was his visit to Springfield the first time he had State of New York, on the 16th of May, 1801. met that distinguished gentleman. While in He was educated at Union College, in this State, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1820, somewhat intimate acquaintance, which reand Master of Arts in 1824. At the age of sulted in the warmest mutual friendship, and

EDWARD BATES, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

any other American statesman-Mr. Sumner, per- ber, 1793, on the banks of James river, in the haps, excepted-the object of his life seems to county of Goochland, Virginia, about thirty miles have been to counteract the extension of slavery, above Richmond. He was the seventh son, and Upon other questions Mr. Seward's policy may be described as humanitarian. He is in favor of the of whom lived to a mature age, of Thomas Bates education of the people, of the amelioration of and Caroline M. Woodson. Both of his parents the laws and of the development of the material | were descendants of the plain old Quaker families resources of the United States. In these respects | which had lived for some generations in the lower he has ever been among the foremost of American | countries of the peninsula between James and statesmen, and may justly claim the praise be- York rivers. They were married in the Quaker stowed upon him by his friends, and scarcely de | meeting, according to the forms of that simple and nied by his opponents, of being "the best and clearest head in America." In 1830 he had acquired such influence and character that he was elected a member of the Senate of the State of sown-a volunteer private soldier under Lafay-New York, then the highest judicial tribunal of ette. In 1805, Thomas F., the father, died, leavat the close of his term of four years, he was at any early age an orphan, and poor, the son was nominated a candidate for the Governorship of fortunate in what is better than a patrimony, a the State of New York, in opposition to Mr. heart and a will to labor dilligently for promo-William L. Marcy, the then Governor, and, later, the distinguished Secretary of State of the United States. On this occasion Mr. Seward was defeated by a majority of nearly 10,000. In 1839, his party becoming bolder and stronger, he was riumphantly elected, in opposition to Mr. Marcy, father's part to him. He had not the benefit of a the majority being greater than his previous minority. Without having passed through the collegiate education, being prevented by an acciminority. Without having passed through the lower stratum of the House of Representatives, in the middle of his course of study, and confined he was in 1849 elected to the Senate of the United States for six years. He gave so much satisfac- hood he was taught by his father, and afterwards had the benefit of two years' instruc-- tion of his kinsman, Benjamin Bates, of Han-S. P. CHASE, SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Salmon Portland Chase was born Cornish, N. dying, left behind him none more virtuous and H., on the opposite bank of the Connecticut river | few more jutelligent. In 1812, having renounced from Windsor, Vt., in the year 1808. When nine service in the navy, and with no plan of life setyears of age his father died, and three years after tled, his brother Frederic (who was Secretary of Chase, his uncle. Here he remained until Bishop | was second Governor of the State) invited him to Chase accepted the Presidency of the Cincinnati come out to St. Louis and follow the law, offer-College, entering which, our student became a ing to see him safely through his course of study. chief among his peers. After a year's residence He accepted the invitation, and was to have at Cincinnati, he returned to his maternal home in started started in the spring af 1813, but an un tained himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school cessively. The next spring he set out for St. for boys, composed in part of the sons of the most Louis, and crossed the Mississippi for the first distinguished men of the nation. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and in the following year returned to Cincinnati and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence, and in which he was dis- Congress from Missouri Territory. He came to tinguished for industry and patient investigation. the bar in the winter of 1816-17, and practiced He was subsequently elected a member of the United States Senate, and upon the expiration of Judge of the Land Court of St. Louis county, his Senatorial term, he was put in nomination for and after serving in the office about three years Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again he resigned and returned again to the practice of put in nomination for Governor, and was again law. He acted as President of the River and Harbor Improvement Convention which sat at Chicago, and in 1852 acted as President of the

> Greeley vs. Greeley. The New York Tribune hoists the following

Notwithstanding this, GREELEY, on the fifth o August last, wishing to supplant Mr. SEWARD, fluence that his party-then in the ascendancy | A Sign .- The developments of public senti pointed Adjutant General of the State in 1828, an hibition. Our opinion of the Wilmot proviso has

"Comment on the above is unnecessary."

be drawn aside by any consideration of office or personal elevation. In 1851 he was mainly instrumental in the formation of the Susquehannah lican organs, the country has been led to expect Railroad Company, now consolidated with the from the new Administration. The principle has Northern Central Railway, by which the upper been broadly laid down by the Republican party valleys of the Susquehanna are connected with and its representative head that the South, being the capital of the State. There was still another link wanting to form a direct and continuous railroad to New York city, the great commercial missioners, first, must have the courage to go to metropolis of the Union. General Cameron's Washington and run the risk of the reception practical mind soon suggested the mode and man- which may there await them. If not, they are ner of supplying this want; and the Lebanon unworthy the of the people and interests they Valley Railroad Company was organized, and represent. Second, if President Lincoln carries that road built, and now consolidated with the out his policy and has pluck in proportion to his Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In 1832 inches, he must have every one of these gentle-General Cameron was elected Cashier of the men arrested on the spot for treason, indicted,

Ex-West Point Cadet Lane, son of Exing director and manager in several other institu-tions, and having a large private business of his own to manage and superintend. Notwithstand. Davis. He passed through Washington a few ing the vast labor and responsibility of these po- days since, en route for the South.

Greeley Refuted Out of His Own

jority of the people have just instructed the Fed- ment to the constitution is referred to by M1.

jerity against Lincoln is one million of votes. Constitution."

It would have been almost as instructive if himself .- N. Y. Herald. President Lincoln had contented himself with telthem go. His inaugural is but a paraphrase of the vague generalities contained in his pilgrimage not made up his mind respecting his future course, or else that he desires, for the present, to keep their respective Cabinets: his intentions to himself. The stupendous questions of the last month have been whether the incoming administration would adopt a coercion or Vice President... a conciliation policy towards the Southern States; whether it would propose satisfactory amend ments to the Constitution, convening an extra

Vice President.... Hannibal Hamlin. Sec. of State..... Wm. H. Seward. Sec. of Treasury... Salmon P. Chase. Sec. of Interior... Caleb B. Smith. session of Congress for the purpose of considering them; and whether, with the spirit of the statesmen who laid the corner stone of the institutions Attorney General .. Edward Bates. of the republic, it would rise to the dignity of the | The Southern Confederacy, it appears, has

tution does not expressly say."

A couple of paragraphs devoted to the fugitive vessels. slave law contain an acknowledgment of his duty to enforce it, but, while emphatically promising

destruction; but, "in contemplation of universal law," it must be "perpetual"—indeed, and this should greatly console the Bourbons and the Rajah of Scinde, "perpetuity is the fundamental law of all National Governments." Therefore, "I shall take care," he continues, "that the laws to should greatly console the Bourbons and the Rajah of Scinde, "perpetuity is the fundamental law of all National Governments." Therefore, "I shall take care," he continues, "that the laws to should greatly console the Bourbons and the States.

Such are the condition and prospects of the new Southern Confederation on this 4th day of March, the swamp land law had been perpention of the swamp land law had been perpention of the swamp land law had been perpention. States." Later, however, he pays a tribute to the "right of revolution," with which his first On the other hand we have the Northern con-Gen. Simon Cameron was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Reverses and misfortunes in his father's family cast him very early in life on the world to shape and carve out his own fortunes. After having removed to Sunbury, in the Administration will be used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans constituting one party, and places belonging to the Government, and in the conservative elements resolving them and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was compliment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was compliment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was compliment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was compliment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Steel, then the Administration will be weakened by dissentence of the House voted for it.

Whig National Convention which met at Baltiment is used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans, and passed that will be used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans constituting one party, and the conservative elements resolving them and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was compliment for personal and the conservative elements resolving them and domestic reasons. Mr. Steel, then no invasion—no using of force against or the Administration will be weakened by dissenting the more. In 1850 he was appointed by President will be used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans, and passed that will be used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans, and passed that will be used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans constituting one party, and the conservative elements resolving them and the conservative elements of the Administration will be used to hold, occupy and possess the proposition of the Republicans. The possess the proposition of the Republicans of the conservative elements of the Co trie and the defenses of the Belize retaken; and office. "No Compromise! No Concession to Trai tirely extract the venom they contain.

> threat that precedes it. The President goes on: "Where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent "Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always, ment of the highest judicial in the land. gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical not in accordance with the doctrine laid down by clearly that it will be understood. questions, as to terms of intercourse are again General Jackson, as we think; and to his pertipefore you." These disclaimers of hostile intent | nacity in pressing his views on the Democratic would be hailed with rejoicing if they could be party, much of the difficulty in which our organideemed sincere. They seem, indeed, to contra- zation was involved, during the last two years of dict the previous terrible menace; but we fear his administration may be traced. they mean no more than if the Southern States But what shall be said of the views of Mr make no resistance, when the Administration Lincoln on this subject? He has gone to the ernment will, however, he regarded by the latter low point indeed, with scarcely as much authority the former. as a beginning of hostilities. We shall soon see. as we have been accustomed to accord to the de-

authority of the Supreme Court, and especially cans and to himself .- Ohio Statesman. of its Dred Scott decision, by asserting that but Middleton Bank—a position which he held for tried and hung on Capitol Hill. Let him fail to a temporary weight attaches thereto, "as each

Not a single pledge or proposition, with regard | The Journal's Idea of Impudence. o the future is contain in the inaugural message, The Tribune says "an overwhelming ma- from beginning to end. Mr. Corwin's amenderal administration to insist on the very princi- Lincoln, as though he had not read it; and, at the ples and measures" which the proposed conces time he spoke, he was unaware it had passed the Republican Senators took occasion the other day sions require it to resign; and it asks, is the Re- Senate. He holds "its provision to be already to make gross and unwarranted charges against publican party to succumb to the will of the implied in constitutional law;" although he has the late Attorney General. He took occasion to minority? By no means, Massa Greeley. The "no objection to its being made express and irrefigures in your own almanac refute you, showing vocable." He was unconscious that he had him-

......1,857,610 the States under the constitution. It is nearly

But these figures do not tell the whole truth, for In a word, the inaugural is not a crude perform. nounces the course of Mr. McDonald "an imthe official returns which we published show that ance-it abounds in traits of craft and cunning. pudent and insulting proceeding"-damaging to the official returns which we published show that the majority is over a million. Lincoln was elected by a plurality and not a majority of the popular vote. With what audacity, therefore, does the Tribune dare to say that the President is so clearly intended to admit of a double, or of the Republican party is elected by an over- even of any possible interpretation, that many the entire injustice of the charges of Senators whelming majority of the people, and that, therefore, the minority are bound to succumb! The
argument cuts the other way, for if there be any

will content themselves with waiting for the progress of events, in the meanwhile, seeking in it
following extract from the report of the Commisvirtue in the opinion of majorities, then it is the Republican party and their platform which must go under.—N. Y. Herald

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln

-The Country no Wiser than it was Before—Is Coercion the Policy!

To meaning at an. It is neither cound nor states and set and the report of the Commission of the Majorities, then it is the dignity or patriotism. It would have caused Washington to mourn, and would have inspired Jefferson, Madison, or Jackson with contempt. With regard to the ultimate projects of Mr. Lincoln are Republicans and one Hon. Norman Eddy are Republicans. cerely to be trusted that he is yet ignorant of them

ling his audience yesterday a funny story, and let The Two Confederacies - The Real Crisis Upon Us. To-day the two American Confederacies asspeeches, and shows clearly, either that he has sume form and shape under their new Govern-

NORTHERN SOUTHERN. CONFEDERATION. ... Abraham Lincoln.
... Hannibal Hamlin.
... Wm. H. Seward.
... Salmon P. Chase.
C. S. Memminger Vacancy. L. P. Walker.

occasion, and meet as wa; fitting the terrible crisis already decided upon most of the financial, milithrough which the country is passing. The inau- tary, naval and postal measures necessary to its through which the country is passing. The maugural gives no satisfaction on any of these points. Parts of it contradict those that precede them, issue of a loan of \$15,000,000 to provide for the State thousands and thousands of inclusive. tion is appended. Not a small portion of the navy sufficient to protect its harbors and coasts; much or more than he had cost it. He never columns of our paper, to which the document is amplified, look as though they were thrown in as mere make weight. A resolve to procrastinate before committing himself, is apparent throughout. Indeed Mr. Lincoln closes by saying that "there is no object in being in a hurry," and that "nothing valuable can be lost by taking time." telling their readers at the North that the Southern people were already beginning to suffer from want of food, and would soon be starved into Filled with careless bonhomie as this first procla- submission. This accounts for the large amount ator from Henry so gratuatously assumes. mation to the country of the new President is, it of gold which has found its way to the North- In regard to the charge that Mr. Mellett makes will give but small contentment to those who be- west, and which has been to a certain extent ben- against my official action in the above paragraph,

the true issue between the Southern and Northern States. It declares that the slaveholding members of the Confederation have no grievances; that "nobody is hurt," or will have a right to imagine himself hurt, until the peculiar institution is actively invaded where it exists. "Apprehension," he says, "seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that their property, and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection." The same spirit runs through the whole speech. He quotes the Chicago Platform resolution against John Brown, as though that were an all-sufficient. the accounts between the two Governments come to devote to the momentous question of the common Territories, out of which has grown the sectional strife which convulses the Union, he virtually kicks to pieces the whole ground-word of Republicks to piec lican aggressions, and confesses the untenableness of their past claims. "Must Congress," he says, merated in the list which we published yesterday, "protect slavery in the Territories? The Consti- the service, the greater part of them having been educated at West Point, or on board the national

In matters of internal economy the Southern Government has set us an example which it would to do so, the President quibbles respecting the have been well for us if we had long since inimanner of carrying out the law, and interpolates, tiated ourselves. It has decided, for instance, to for the benefit of his Abolitionist friends a query make its postal service self-sustaining; and, in respecting free negroes which is completely out order to equalize its receipts and expenditures, it of place. "Might it not be well," he asks, in their behalt, "to provide by law for the enforce-ish postoffices that are an expense, do away with ment of that clause in the Constitution, which the system of free newspaper exchanges and the guarantees that the citizens of each State shall franking privilege, all of which constituted the be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?" This a covert partment. Thus it will be seen that statesmanfling, of course, at South Carolina, whose recent legislation on the subject of free negroes is thus measures of the new Southern Government, and held up for reprobation.

The Union, Mr. Lincoln reminds us, has not the seconded States men seem to be animated by provided, in the National Constitution, for its own but one spirit, owing to the failure in Congress of

of the Union be faithfully executed in all of the 1861,-a day likely to prove one of the most

declarations are scarcely consistent. He says : federation, which is to inaugurate the President amongst the people anywhere." It is impossible sions in the Cabinet, resulting from the efforts of to interpret these sentences otherwise than as a the extremists to crush out the more moderate, as stituted to investigate these frauds, by authoriz-

that Southern cities shall be blockaded, and the revenue collected, outside of such ports of entry revenue collected, outside of such ports of entry federacies as they stand to-day. Before a week a joint resolution of 1859, to aid the Com as Mobile, Charleston, New Orleans and Savan- passes the worst anticipations to which the prenah. If such words mean anything, it is war, parations on both sides point may be realized. and the beginning of such civil horrors, as have Should the administration of Mr. Lincoln attempt ing I performed to their satisfaction. never yet been witnessed in any age. No honeyed to carry out its indicated intention of coercion, phraseology, or subsequent recantation, can enwe shall at once find ourselves in the midst of a
Indiana has induced me to so far depart from my crisis the most dangerous and momentous that Yet an explanation follows, which is designed to cover up, as far as possible, the terrible suicidal Herald.

The Supreme Court.

We have thought that Mr. Buchanan com resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, mitted a grave error in his unceasing efforts to there will be no attempt to force obnoxious commit the Democratic party to the opinion of me, for they ought, if they have been honestly strangers among the people that object. While the Supreme Court of the United States, in the mistaken, to desire an opportunity to learn the the strict legal right nay exist of the Government | Dred Scott case, as he construed that opinion, and facts. to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt his proscription of those who did not agree with to do so would be so irritating and so nearly im- him on that point; thus forbidding that free exerpracticable withal that I deem it better to forego cise of intelligent investigation, and that right of for the time the uses of such offices." And again: "The Government, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, will not assail you. We are not encountrymen, will not assail you. We are not en-emies, but friends. We must not be enemies." charge of disloyalty or disobedience to the judgand when, after much loss on both sides, and no Mr. Buchanan's teachings on this subject were

It may possibly be that coercion and conciliation cisions of a justice of the peace in the State of the case in respect to those matters wherein it

particular case decided by the Supreme Court, we hinted at a few days ago as likely to engage vention of modern times, first applied in America, may be afterwards overruled in some other case."
This attack upon the highest tribunal in the land, possesses significance, as it is a quisi-indorsement call to satisfy their wounded sensibilities by the government, giving of one of the pet plans of Mr. Seward, one of smell of gunpowder. The police were on the guarantees to the minority that they should not whose strongest motives for desiring a national watch all day yesterday but the belligerents slip- be interfered with by the majority, in specified convention, is to effect a reconstruction of the federal judiciary, in such a manner as shall deprive it of much of the power and dignity it now possesses.

Watch all day yesterday but the beingerents supped through their fingers like eels. This will be another subject for an Ethiopian epic for the possesses.

Proposition 4. Constitutions are never invented founders of our Government upon that subject—perfect, as adapted to all future times; but are necessarily modified and altered to correspond cinct history of slavery in the United States.

WHOLE NO. 1,120. The Journal thinks it a cool piece of impudence for an ex-officer of State to defend himself

from attacks upon his official conduct. Several that the Republican party who elected Lincoln self quoted the substance of the amendment of munication to the Senate, so that the refutation are in a minority instead of an overwhelmning majority of the people. These figures are:—

Self quoted the substance of the amendment of the might appear where the charges had been made. Chicago platform, declaratory of the rights of the way read in the Senate, and a request made. elects the President by her legislature, the ma-

> Those who had entered these lands upon the faith of "advanced certificates" became alarmed.

and sought terms of accommodation. The holders and representatives of conflicting claims and entries, after much negotiation and discussion, finally agreed upon a compromise, which was carried through the Legislature in an act approved March 5, 1857, to amend the swamp land law of 1852, and by its provisions legalized the ditching contracts before that time made. Thus, by this single act of thoughtless legislation, the last bar-rier opposed to these depredators of the public domain, was broken down and destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2, 1861.

To the Senate of Indiana. In the debates of the Senate, as published in the Indiana State Journal of the 1st of March, 1 find the following:

Mr. Mellet said he agreed with Mr Cobb that

lieve that not only its prosperity but its very existence is at stake.

The inaugural opens by deliberately ignoring the true issue between the Southern and North
The true issue between the Southern and North
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John Brown, as though that were an all-sufficient on war materiel, belonging to the nation, amountreply to objections, and elsewhere exclaims: "Is ing in value to about \$20,000,000, but which it is prices allowed under the act of 1859, and the old reply to objections, and elsewhere exclaims: "Is it true that any right written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not." Yet, in the line and a half, which is all that he thinks proper to and a half, which is all that he thinks proper to be accounts between the two Governments come to be ween the old law, which suit I defended for the State, as Attorney General, while I remained in office.

mandate in the courts of this county, and a decision was made in favor of the claim. I took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and my view of the law was sustained by that court, and the cause was reversed. thus saving to the State about \$21,000 per annum.

I have never given an official opinion that I do not believe to be sustained by the law, and none certainly that I am not now willing to abide by : and if the Senator from Henry had been as anxious to do justice both to the State and to a political opponent, as he seems to be to acquire some notoriety for sharpness at the expense of his character for candor and fair dealing, he would not have gone out of his way to make wholesale charges based upon no foundation in fact. I also find in the same debate, in referring to swamp land frauds, the Senator from Parke used

the following language:
"Mr. Steele said a great deal had been said this report. It had been tried for years to have an investigation into these frauds by the Attorney This, like the statement of the Senator from

Henry, is utterly untrue. In December, 1856, immediately upon coming into office, I received information that great and palpable violations of the swamp land law had been perpetrated in the county of Jasper, with the connivance of some of frauds upon the State. I at once filed a bill on declarations are scarcely consistent. He says:

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it." But he passed on to declare the purposes of his Administration, in relation to the States that have secedel—a fact he abstains from directly referring to—in a manner so murkily abstructed and intentionally contradictory, that, at structed and contracts the federation, which is to inaugurate the President President of the State in the Marion Circuit Court (a copy of which I send herewith.) against the officers of State and others implicated in the South by attempting to retake the Federal forts, and procured an injunction; the cause was and to collect the revenue by means of a block and to collect t behalf of the State in the Marion Circuit Court (a copy of which I send herewith,) against the struse, and intentionally contradictory, that, at first sight, he appears nearly, if not quite, incomprehensible. He tells us that, "in enforcing the laws, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it is forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me National authority. The power confided to me there shall be none, unless the power confided to me there are need to hold account and possess the propertion of the same race and line age, and who, if the could only be taught to think so, have interests in every respect identical. Nor will this conflict be confined to hostilities between the North and South. Here in the North of whom were Republicans, and passed that there will be a division between the radical portion.

pledge to the coercionists that forts Sumter and Pickens shall be reinforced; forts Pulaski, Moulnever had any power over the subject as Attorney General, except so far as it was made my duty by ers appointed to investigate the suspended debt. and which duty I have the gratification of know-

usual rule as to briefly notice these unfounded as saults upon my official action, and I ask, as a measure of justice, that the refutation may be heard in the same place where the charges have been made. This privilege, I presume, no one, not even those who have made them, will deny J. E. McDONALD. Late Attorney General.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

I desire to present this question to the public so briefly that my article will be read, and yet so We may ask, first, what is a constitutional guaranty, and why it is ever ordained?

Proposition 1. The experience of the past has proved that unlimited power in Government is inconsistent with the rights, the safety of the shall be ready to attack them, there shall be other extreme, and would by his doctrine reduce governed—that the latter can not rely upon the peace; the endeavor to repulse the Federal Gov- the Supreme Court of the United States to a very sense of justice, or the promise to act up to it, of

Proposition 2. Especially is this found to be equally, the moderates and radicais of the Republican party, and the Government is still undecided, with regard to the practical policy it will be adhered to the case of the Supreme Court, would be to con- upon the majority which enacts them; for ex The President philosophises about the rights of sider its opinions as entitled to "respect and con- ample, where the dominant political party is also mejorities and minorities in a common place sideration," while he regards the resolutions of the dominant religious sect, and, hence, can enmanner, prefatory to an endeavor to weaken the the Chicago platform as "law" to the Republi- act penal laws that shall not oppress themselves but only the minority, on whom their penalties

are visited. It was reported last night that the parties | Proposition 3. Hence, as the great political in

with changes wrought by time. Hence, all of the older States of the Union have already, and within a period of eighty-five years, amended their several constitutions, from one to ten times, by adding additional guarantees securing minority rights. Hence, also, the United States, having first organized under the articles of confederation in 1778, and continued under them for eleven years, till 1789, when the present Constitution of the United States was substituted for those articles, except the eleven amendments which have since, at different times, been, in the same spirit which it originally was framed, added to the original instrument.—See the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Proposition 5. If there is now any minority interest which the changes of time have deprived of the security of constitutional guaranty, an amend-ment ought to be added to the Constitution giving

that guaranty.

Proposition 6. The slave interest is such an interest. When the Constitution was formed a majority of the States constituting the Union were slave States, and the others were engaged in furnishing them slaves from Africa. The slave interest was then sufficiently protected by the onstitution, because it was the majority interest. No law could be enacted affecting it but by the slaveholders themselves. Now, by the changes of time the slave interest, amounting in value to \$2,000,000,000,000, has become a minority interest, local to a section of the Union, and entirely at the mercy of the Northern section, which now has a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and has the executive department of the Government. The Government now, therefore, can repeal or refuse to execute the fugitive slave law; and

should it, the indefinite provision now in the Constitution would be worthless. It can prohibit the inter-State slave trade; it can exclude slaveholders from the common territory of the Union; it can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and other places within the States belonging to the General Government; it can, in short, indirectly destroy the value of this entire slave interest. 1 ask, then, is it not right, is it not in accordance with usage in all free Governments for the South, this great minority interest, to ask guarantees of protection? It it not the exact case presented where guarantees are demanded and given? Do the Republicans say they will not disturb this interest, and do not intend to? Then why not give the guaranty in order that the exposed minority may have confidence and repose. Constitutions are made for the very reason that promises can not be trusted, and especially those of Republi-cans whose leading principle is hostility to the in-stitutions of the South.

Proposition 7. But, do the Republicans say, on the other hand, that the institution is one so odious that they will not consent to its protection? Then, certainly, the South is right in going out of a Union that, at its formation, recognized the right of slavery to protection, and now denies it.

Proposition 8. The Republicans can not refuse constitutional guarantees protecting slavery, on the ground that it is not sanctioned by the Bible. It is not, therefore, an irreligious institution.

The words translated servant in our version of the Scriptures, are doulos from the Greek version, and screus from the Latin, both of which mean slave, and are translated slave in all profane The old and new testaments both sanction

slave; and the former expressly sanctions the slave-trade .- Gen., chap. 25; verses from 44 to 46

the guaranty because slavery is against the law of nations. It is not. See Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of the Antelope, 10 Wheaton, 66. Slavery is not prohibited by the common law. The slavery of white persons, Anglo Saxons, was recognized by the common law, and under it such slavery existed in England over a thousand years. It was only African slavery that was not recognized by the common law of England because there were no Africans there to be the subjects of it when the common law originated. Creasy on the English Constitution, 85, Taylor's Law Glossary, pages 515 to 517 inclusive.

Why then should the Republicans refuse the guaranty asked for in the Crittenden amendment? Is it because they assume to know better what the South wants than the South herself

"Meeting of Colored Citizens." We copy the following report of the proceed-

ings of a "meeting of the colored citizens" of Chicago, which appears in the Chicago Tribune of the 28th of February. It make no remarks adverse to the sentiments announced by the meeting. The Tribune is the leading organ of the Republicans of Illinois. Straws show which way the wind blows. The Tribune savs:

The meeting of colored citizens last night at Knights' Block, for the purpose of indorsing the action of the Canadian Government in regard to the fugitive slave Anderson, was largely attended, and the proceedings were of a most enthusias

A Mr. Williams was called to preside, and Andrew Williams elected Secretary.

The following resolutions were then read: WHEREAS. We believe in that sacred emblem of humanity, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalien-

able rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and Whereas, We firmly believe that resis tance to tyrants is obedience to God; therefore,

Resolved, That we fully justify the course pursued by the slave Anderson, in taking the life of
his pursuer while defending his own liberty, and that we look upon him as a hero and a true Amer

Resolved, That to England, proud, monarchial England, belongs the highest praise, for she has not only proved an asylum for the flying fugitive, but she has given to man his birthright, freedom to the slave, rights to the wronged, and declared that no slave could, under the Ashburton treaty. be delivered up, unless the offense he was charged with was murder by the law of England.

Resolved. That we cordially recommend to our people the noble example set them by our brother John Anderson, and that we are now satisfied that our rights are in our own hands, and that the public opinion of our white brethren of the Northpublic opinion of our white brethren of the North-ern States will uphold and justify our people in practically enforcing the doctrine proclaimed by Patrick Henry—"Liberty or death."

Resolved, That the colored people of the free Northern States are American citizens; that we love our country; that we believe that its Constitution, properly interpreted and enforced, would give us our rights; that we believe the day is fast approaching when the courts of this country will o us justice; that we will look forward with patience to the "good time coming," and endeavor in all possible ways to become good, honest, in-

Resolved, That in this man Anderson we see the elements of usefulness; that by perseverance and thorough application he may become an able defender of human rights; therefore, we recom-mend him to educate himself—for it is a basis upon which he must either stand or fall; There-

Resolved, That the results arrived at in this cause are vastly encouraging to us as a people; that the conduct of John Anderson in taking the life of Diggs, his pursuer, was not only lawful and right, but brave and heroic, and entitles him to a high position in the minds ar every true lover of his country. Resolved, That with a full view of the conse-

quences that may follow, we now declare our unalterable determination to oppose and resist the fugitive slave act, not only on account of its wicked and barbarous character, but because we are satisfied that no man can obey that law without violating the Constitution of his country and the law of God. We are therefore determined that no fugitive shall be taken from Chicago into slavery, if it is in our power to prevent it.

Resolved, That toward our fellow citizens who have recently assisted us in foiling the purposes

of the kidnapper and slave catcher, and have thereby brought indictments upon themselves, and are now under bonds, we have feelings of the warmest gratitude and most unbounded respect; and we promise them that we will be a united people in doing anything that may be necessary to the successful termination of these cases. Resolved. That it was the anti-slavery senti ment of the people that elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. That the present political crisis will work much for the benefit of our people, and that we greatly rejoice that Abraham Lincoln announced in Faneuil Hall, on

Washington's birth-day, that he would rather be assassinated on the spot than to surrender that principle which in due time would lift the weight from the shoulders of all men. Pending the resolutions, Chancellor L. Jenks made a speech. He commenced by giving a very full and correct report of the Anderson case from the time of the birth of the slave to the present, which was listened to with marked attention, but interrupted by occasional bursts of applause. Mr. Jenks then followed with a series of sentiments, giving several reasons why the whole people have

ration, appealing to the sympathies of his hear Among the audience attending this demonstra tion we noticed many white persons of both sexes; but, with the exception of Mr. Jenks-who was loudly and imperatively called for by the colored people—they took no part in the proceedings, and behaved as becomingly as those more immediately

cause for rejoicing in the turn the Anderson af-

fair had taken, and closed with an eloquent pero-

interested. THE TEACHINGS OF PATRIOTS AND STATESMEN, OR THE "FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC" ON SLAVEny .- This is a new work on a question now exciting the attention of the country, and it professes to be impartial and free from partisan bias.

The Philadelphia Enquirer, in a review of the book, says of it: It relates to a subject of vital interest to the whole people, and places within the reach of every